NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866.

ITALY.

ADMIRAL PERASEO.

This officer has been committed to enstedy in the offices of the Senato Chamber. He was much affected when ordered under arrest and protested loudly against the conduct of his enemies. The trial proceeds with closed doors. Five senators, three jurists, and two admirals conduct the examination.

PANEM.

There was a local riot in Venice on the 30th ult. The Gov-

ernment has given the Venetians circenses but forgot the panem.

The crowd broke into a public building, but were got out by

the friendly aid of a Garibaldian captain, and dispersed on a

activity in the Papal War office. Officers were ordered to drill

their men and put everything in order for a campaign. It was

believed that the troops would be concentrated in Rome and

Civita Vecchia. This would leave the province free to hold a

plebiseite and elect Victor Emanuel King.
On the 7th unst the 7th Regiment left Rome for Civita
Vecchia. The Pope went to the Church of the Apostles to

close the Novessa in honor of the Immaculate conception. A

dispatch says he was enthusiastically cheered by large crowds of people.

The Roman question is claimed to be a universal one. The Union (Paris) says that in destroying the throne of the Pope we are tearing down that on which all governments are founded. If it is so, what a conservative English weekly thinks

THE INSURRECTION-THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.

The Turkish Government has again amounced-

Dec. 6-the submission of the most important districts, and the

reinstatement of Turkish authorities in their posts. Our Constantinople correspondent writes, under date of Nov. 28:

According to official reports of American Consuls at Crete,
Syra and Athens, up to Nov. 20, the insurrection in Crete was

ore alive than ever. Five hundred and sixty men, with pro-

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA.

The stringency of the quarantine regulations at this

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1866.

PATRIOT-GOLD MINES IN CUBA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

promise of work.

BY TRIFORADE TO THE TRIBUNE. ALYXANDRIA, Dec. 22.-Surrat was put on board the United States corvette Swatara.

that the French authorities in Mexico seized the luggage of the pseudo Emperor Maximilian, which had been carried to Vera Cruz.

a number of private letters, which are calculated to compromise the Emperor Napoleon with the United States Government. Maximilian baughtily refused to give up the letters, when they were taken possession of as above stated, and he himself held a prisoner.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The Fenian troubles in Ireland have entirely abated. The island is tranquil, and confidence has returned to the people.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The News this morning in an

There is a rumor that another conspiracy, having for its object the destruction of the lives of the ruling powers and the subversion of the form of government, has been discovered at Madrid. The danger has since

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that any unfriendly feelings exists between the Governments of Austria and Russia, and asserts that, on the contrary, both are earnestly endeavoring to foster the best mutual understanding.

abrea is to be reappointed Minister of Italy at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23 .- Orders have been issued to arm two vessels to support the claims made by Italy on Turkey, in regard to the affair of the mail steamer

be in a feverish frame of mind, and little disposed to regard with favor an arrangement with the Italian Government, although he received counsels from all quarters to incline to moderation and appease Italy. France supports the efforts of Italy, which have as yet been of no avail.

BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- The Upper House of the Prussian Chambers has agreed to the budget as amended by the House of Deputies, and has also adopted the bills to annex the Duchies to the Kingdom of Prussia.

day, said that the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry was a mere question of time.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Dec. 23 .- The Swiss Assembly yesterday voted an appropriation of twelve millions of france, for the purchase of breech-loading rifles.

that the town of Miraguano, in Hayti, was entirely

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The steamship Manhattan, which left

New York Dec. 12, has arrived out. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 22,—Consols are quoted at 807, Eries at 47, and Illinois Centrals at 79.

declined, the closing price being 89½. American securities have also fallen off with the exception of Illinois Centrals. The fol-lowing are the closing rates: United States Five-Twenties, 1892, coupon, 72½. Eries, 46½. Illinois Centrals; 79.

LONDON, Dec. 22.-Telegrams from Frankfort quote Unite

and unchanged at yesterday's prices. The sales of to-day will

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29-Evening.-The Cotton market to has been quiet and steady. The sales have been about 13,000

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON.

THE GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION-THE MEET-HAMPTON-THE HUNTER LIBEL CASE-MAXI-

All London, all England indeed I may say, has been excited during the past week by the great deper strata of society. So serious were the apprehenerable dimensions from the West End. The Government held Cabinet councils daily to consider whethe troops should be called out and the whole thing put down, or whether any and what facilities should be given to the Trades in working out their wished will. Lord John Manners, as President of the Board of Works, and therefore Conservator of the Royal Parks for the time being, and Mr. Walpole, as Scoretary for the Home Department, received deputations with bland expressions of good will, and inability to either help or hinder. Hyde Park, they said, could not be

far less trenchant articles than that which has, in all

We are anxiously expecting Maximilian back from Mexico. They say here that a French steamer has gone out to meet him, with advice that he should land in Spain, where he is to find an emeute ready for him, and possibly the crown of the Peninsula! There is the last shave of the clubs here for you. T. H.

THE FENIAN PANIC-EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT-ALLEGED INTENTION OF THE PENIANS TO EMPLOY THE "GREEK PIRE"-THEOW-ING UP OF EARTHWORKS AROUND THE MAGAZINE IN THE PHENIX PARK-TROOPS FROM ENGLAND STILL COMING IN-SEARCHES FOR JAMES STE-

PHENS, AC.

However it may be in other parts of the country, the Fenian panic would abate in this city, if the Government would let it. It was decidedly abating for some days there is unanimous testimony to that effect-but the exthere is unanimous testimony to that effect—but the extraordinary nature of the preparations for the emergency which are being made by the Government has revived it. Troops had been poured in, but their presence would be required to speedily quell a movement which would assume no greater proportions than a brief riot in the atreets. But what are people to think when they find the Commander-in-Chief preparing Dublin Castle to resist a siege i and not only Dublin Castle but the powder magazine in Phenix Park, which is already pretty well defended. It is a strong fortification, mounting several cannon, and surrounded by a deep ditch. There is but one entrance to it, which is well guarded, the guns bearing on it having a raking and converging fire, while inside the gate as well as outside, palisades are fixed in suitable positions. Yet the Government are having it further strengthened by earthworks, which are being erected undor the supervision Yet the Government are baving it further strengthened by earthworks, which are being erected under the supervision of engineer officers lately arrived from England. This looks really serious. Such labor and expense would not be gone to if the authorities supposed the insurrection with which they are threatened could lead to no more than an hour's conflict in the streets.

Then as to Dublin Castle, scores of men are at work Then as to Dublin Castle, scores of men are at work there to-day digging up the ground and laying in large water-pipes from the mains in the streets. This is being done because information has reached the Government that the Fenians intend to burn down the buildings with "Greek fire"—the liquid stuff, some cases of which were recently discovered by the police in Liverpool—and they want to be prepared for that contingency with a plenteous supply of water. That the Fenians may have some such intentions is not impossible. The Castle buildings stand in the midst of a crowded part of the city; the streets around it are in some places so narrow that a missile of in the midst of a crowded part of the city; the streets around it are in some places so narrow that a missile of any sort could easily be pitched from the windows right into the Castle yards; and hottles of the infernal stuff referred to could be heaved in as easily as anything else. That the Fenians know where to lay their hands on a supply of that stuff is a statement which has often been whispered about among a few persons, and which now seems to be getting noised abroad among the public. It is said also that a strong palisading is to be creeted inside the gates, and that in a few days we shall see sand-bags piled up there, and gans peeping out between, in the Crimean fashion. What a pretty state of things in the Irish capital after seven hundred years of British connection!

In order that, should any disturbance arise, the military may be able to act at once, without the intervention of police magistrates, a number of the military and naval officers in Dublin and Kingstown have been sworn in as Justices of the Peace. Among them are Col. Selby Smith, Col. Forrester, Major McCourt, and Capt. Chadwick of the military force; and of the naval, Capts. Hutchinson, Wilcox and Vaughan. The Commander-in-Chief and some others were sworn in last year, and still retain their commissions.

A number of additional vessels are under orders for the

missions.

A number of additional vessels are under orders for the coast of Ireland, and are shortly to put to sea. Three of them—the Wivern, turret sloop; the Research, armor sloop; and the Hector, armor frigate, are formidable vessels. One

and the Hector, armor frigate, are formidable vessels. One would suppose from the number of the fleet placed on our coast, that the Government were preparing for way with some naval power, instead of with the Fenians.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry and the 48th Regiment are ordered to Ireland. The 1st Royal Dragoons and the 14th Hussars have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland. A hattery of the 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, arrived in Dublin yesterday, from Holyhead. The 28th Company Royal Engineers arrived at Dublin, from England, yesterday. One company of the 59th Regiment proceeded from Athlone to Galway yesterday, as a reënforcement for the troops already stationed there.

A troop of the 6th Dragoons has been ordered to Limerick to reënforce the troop already in that place. As ther troop of the same regiment has been ordered to rejoin headquarters at Cabir. The detachment of the 6th Foot, recently ordered to Dungarvan, in consequence of the appearance of a "suspicious vessel" on the coast, have returned to their former quarters in Lismore Castle, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. And a good deal of such reenforcing and shifting about has been done during the week. Telegrams in the Dublin papers to-day state that "the Government have under consideration a scheme for increasing the English mounted consideration a scheme for increasing the English mounted constabulary by 3,000, to be drafted to Ireland if necessary." The force is to be armed with breech-loaders, and "no Irish need apply" is to be the rule, as "it is to be composed exclusively of Englishmen." Of the troops at present in Dublin a remarkably large proportion are Highlanders. It looks as if the Government, believing that the real tug of war comes "when Greek meets Greek," meant to fight Celts with Celts. At the same time it is to be recollected that those so-called "Highland regiments, dressed in hose and tartans, are in reality composed of men drawn from various parts of the three Kingdoms. I dare say the Highlanders predominate in numbers, but among those bare-legged warriors you can hear any day the Yorkshire dialect and the Munster brogue. The most thoroughly English regiment we have here is the Cold-stream Guards, a very fine looking body of men, decidedly his great speeches, was not so good a one as to turn the scale to any satisfactory extent. There were no crowds unable to get in, and drifted away into the smaller halls or quiet corners of the neighboring among those bare-legged warriors you can near any act he Yorkshire dialect and the Munster brogue. The most thoroughly English regiment we have here is the Coldstream Guards, a very fine looking body of men, decidedly anti-Irish in feeling, and hated above all other regiments by the Dublin people. And not only by the Dublin people, but by the Irish soldiers. A couple of years ago, when the same regiment was quartered in this city, scarcely a night used to pass without fights in the public houses between these men and soldiers of some of the Irish regiments; and to such a pitch did the animosity between them rise that the Guards were, on that account—according to the popular understanding of the affar—

Irish regiments; and to such a pitch did the animostry between them rise that the Guards were, on that account—according to the popular understanding of the affair-removed from Dublin. Whenever any members of that force are drunk in our streets, as often happens, they are very apt to use insulting expressions toward the people and the country. Latterly there is less complaint of them than there used to be, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the soldiery are not now allowed as much personal liberty as they were some months ago, and are kept more within their barneks, especially at night.

The police have orders to prevent any person from "loitering in the neighborhood of any of the Publin barracks." Two young men were, on Thursday, brought before one of the police magistrates, charged with that offense. They had been locating in at the new defensive works, and had been heard to say, "What can we do now? Those fellows in there could fire out and kill us before we could do anything." That expression of a belief in the puissance of the British troops and the excellence of the engineering arrangements of Richmond barracks, the magistrate could hardly treat as crime, but he required bails for their good behavior from the men before he released them from custody. So it seems there is danger in looking at those barracks, or making any remarks about them, one way or another. The safest plan when passing them by is to affect not to see them.

Among the persons arrested this week, one is charged with attempting to seduce a soldier from his allegiance, and another is charged with tampering in a like manner with a policeman. Two or three of the arrested had, while under the influence of something stronger than water, arowed themselves members of the Fenian brotherhood, and indulged in high-toned solidonies on the glorious time at hand. Some hours afterward, in the refrigerating atmosphere of a police cell, they probably repented of their communicativeness, but too late.

and indulged in high-toned soliloquies on the glorious time at hand. Some hours afterward, in the refrigerating atmosphere of a police cell, they probably repented of their communicativeness, but too late.

The "Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland" met in the Rotundo, Dublin, on Thursday, and adopted an address to the members of their fraternity, the purport of which is that Orangeism was and is the safeguard of the country, that Roman Catholics have been taught to hate the British connection, and that the Orangemen of Ireland are ready to fight for its maintenance. As usual in such documents, the address contains very many pious expressions, and declarations of the amiable and peaceful temper of the Orange body. "Brethren," it says, "in the spirit of Christian kindness demanded by our institution, we desire as far as in us less, to promote love and peace among all men." The people of Ireland generally regard that style of language, from that quarter, as what Artemus Ward would call "sorter ironical."

A loyal member of the Cork Corporation, Alderman Casey, has given the following notice of motion, to be considered at the meeting of that body on Monday:

"That we, the Corporation of Cork, do call on all the various Corporations and Commissioners of Ireland to unite with us in forming such a fund (additional to the reward offered by Government for the apprehension of the rebel James Stephens), as will by its amount, be likely to obtain such information as would lead to his arrest, and, further, that we do at once vote the sum of \$100 toward that fund."

It is not likely that the corporation wilf adopt that resolution. Alderman Casey can hardly suppose they will do so. But he knows his motion will stract the attention of the Government, and probably he has an end of serve thereby. A J. P.-ship for himself or a place in the Post-Office or Customs for his son would probably satisfy his aspirations.

In the midst of all this political excitement the centry

isfy his aspirations.

In the midst of all this political excitement the country is wonderfully free from ordinary crime. So light is the calendar in Dublin that one of the Judges said a few days. ago he 'narrowly escaped a pair of white gloves.' The correspondent of The Times writes: 'It is stated that the streets of Cork were nover so quiet as they are at present. There is an utter absence of the rowdyism that bland expressions of good will, and inability to either help or hinder. Hyde Park, they said, could not be used of course, as the question of meeting there was in abeyance, to be settled probably by a legal tribunal, but certainly they might muster in the Mall (the broad walk which separates St. James's and the Green Park).

Which becomes dangerous and abominable when used for the purpose of decoying the victims of such a dishitherto prevailed, especially on Sunday nights and Monday mornings. To some nervous persons this extraordinary quiet is ominous, like a dead calm before a storm. In the worst of times Irish crime consisted for the most found small mercy in our courts when arraigned for

and of agrarian disturbances; but of late years it is almost the rule with the judges at each assize to compliment the grand jurors on the state of their counties. And never has the peaceable and orderly condition of the country been more marked than it was while Fenianism was at its hight last year and than is is new. Bedeed, Lord Kimberly, in his celebrated speech in the House of Lords, referred to this fact, and stated that Fenianism was entirely free of any connection with the ordinary forms of criminality. This being so, what can be more unfair and untrue than the pretense set up by some of our Dublin papers that the Fenians are simply a pack of rascals who seek nothing more than an opportunity for plunder?

No account of James Stephens yet. The police searched a number of houses in Waterford City for him some days ago, but of course they did not find him. On Thursday the Liverpool police searched the house of a Dr. Warke, resuling in Upper Hill-st., Toxteth Park, and a member of inding the Head Center concealed there. The Doctor was furious at this outrage. He threatened to beat the policemen. He demanded to know on what grounds they had to it ted his house on such a mission. The answer was, they did so in consequence of an anonymous letter they had recived. The police had in fact been heaved by

they did so in consequence of an anonymous letter they hadreceived! The police had in fact been heaxed by some wag who knew the Deeter to be an Orangeman and a fierce hater of James Stephens and of all Feniaus. Young

some wag who knew the Doctor to be an Orangeman and a fierce hater of James Stephens and of all Fenians, Young Irolanders, and Repealers.

But on James Stephens it depends whether or not, before this month rolls away into the irrecoverable past, Irish insurgents and the soldiery of England are to meet in deadly conflict on the soil of Ireland. I said in my last dispatch that the Dublin portion of the Fenian organization are well inclined to believe they are no match for the Dublin garrison, and would have no business trying conclusions with them in the streets. I have been well assured that such is the state of the case. Yet if James Stephens should be able to show them that there is any glean of hope for the cause in which they have embarked, a number of them are willing to dare all edds in carrying out his directions. Perhaps, however, the Dublin men would not be called on to move at the outset of the strife—if strife there should be. The movement is most likely to be inaugurated in some of the Southern counties, and if it should make head there, some of the soldiery may be drafted from Dub m—and then we cannot say what may happen. Should the C. O. I. R. show himself one of these days in the South, at the head of 5,000 disciplined men, the hot-blooded and strong-armed Munster peasantry could not easibly be kept from flocking to his standard, and Heaven only knows how for and wide ond fast the flame might spread. But can he do that I For the present all is conjecture.

While I write the police are making arrests in a tobacco

is conjecture.

While I write the police are making arrests in a tobaccoshop at the corner of Sackville-st. They have three persons in custody and are searching the house. I am told
two persons have been arrested within the last hour in the
neigh borhood of Smithfield, in the west end of the city.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN. MARTIAL LAW.

It begins to be mosted whether the arrest of Meany, he suspected Fenian, in London and transportation to Ireland ination, does not endanger the libertles of the people Mr. Bright is charged with having fomented mischief ! speeches and letters in and relation to Ireland. It is asked whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can arrest him in Man. hester and transport him before a court-martial in the dis-

ERIBERY IN ELECTIONS.

Some washing of dirty linea occurred in public on the 6th, being a suit against Lord Ranelagh for moneys spent to promote his election for Middlesex at the last general election. The defendant summoned Mr. Disraeli as a witness, and unfolded a sorrowful tale, to the effect that the Tory Committee took him away from Borset, where he was spending his own money, to make a hopeless run for Middlesex at their expense, and that they left him to pay all the bills. The Judge expressed his sympathy for Lord Ranelagh, his belief that he sught not to pay, but informed him that the majesty of the law demanded the sacrifice of the morally just to the legally right, and made him pay.

Cabinet, and believes them premature. There are likely to be ambition to expand the army and navy. If a break-up were t come the Ministry would probably resign in a body. Lord Stanley, and not Gen. Peel, would be the House of Commons leader if a change should, despite all probabilties, deprive the Ministry of Mr. Disracli's eminent ability as a lender.

Ministry of Mr. Disraeli's eminent ability as a leader.

RECTER'S MONOPOLY.

The Spectator says that Reuter's resume of the Message is a stingy and had one. That great concern could have afforded one thousand words for a document so important to England and France. The President either has, or has not meased Congress, France and England at the same time, but no one can be certain which is true. Messages of this kind turn the cable into a European nuisonce, and if rejected will, we trust, at last cases the evapaments o abolish. Reuter's Monopoly. The Times sught to be circuit reacing to proceed the public single-handed, but if not, then let us have as Associated Press on the American model. The Al,000 needed to telegraph two thousand words of the Message could have been obtained in a few hours by the journals.

PROFESSOR MARTINEAU.

The contest in the papers about Mr. Martineau's rejection by University College, as Professor of Philosophy, continues. A legal requisition to reconsider the vote of rejection has been made. It is signed by 14 fellows and six other proprietors, including two members and one ex-member of the House of Conmons.

The Catholics of this diocese held a meeting on the evening of promote the collection of Peter's pence, and influence public opinion in favor of the temporal power. Archbishop Manning there was quite an array of British aristocracy and fashion. The eloquent Archbishop insisted upon the right of the Pope to the crown of Rome, charged the age with a great conspiracy against the Papacy and pointed out that the Revolution in Italy, viewed so complacently by Englishmen have now knocked at their own doors. He demanded the sympathy of all for the slivery-haired old man struggling slone with all the world. The Pope could never become civilly subordinate to any earthly prince; it would never come to pass, however men might hope for it. "This was no time"—alluding to the Reform meeting—"to tear out the tie-beams of civilization, or pull off the roof-tree from the Christian world." The Pope held Rome by 300 years of martyrdom, 600 years of conflict, one confessorship, and 900 years of sovereignty. If the Pope left Rome the faithful would not fear, but to shift the centre of Roman unity would convulse every government in Europe, and wise statesmen should see to it that the shock did not come. there was quite an array of British aristocracy and

to see and continued his verage see vera Cruz, carrying with him the passengers and merchandise whose destination was to this place. His reasons for acting in this strange manner being as he stated that as his vessel drew from 20 to 22 feet of water it would not be safe for him to attempt entering the bay at Mariel, beside which there were no menns of providing the passengers at that out of the way place with what they might require. The unlucky passengers for Havana were therefore obliged to continue their voyage to Vera Cruz, where probably they will have to go into duarantine, and then on their return back here from Vera Cruz, atter having served out their quarantine at that place, they will most likely have to go through the same ordeal again.

The epidemic at St. Thomas, on which there was some discrepancy of opinion as to whether it was the cholera or not, was diminishing. During the last fortnight before the departure of the Caravelle there had been only 60 or 70 deaths, and these among the poorest class of people as well as in the most unhealthy localities, but in which it is to be recollected that at the present season of the year, according to the statistics of that island, there is an increase of mortality, the deaths generally amounting to from five to seven daily. Unfortunately the small-pox and yellow fever, which are likewise prevailing at St. Thismas are extending rapidly, and excite no small amount of terror among the inhabitants.

At the sister island of Forto Rice the Government is adopting suitable measures to prevent the infection reaching there from St. Thomas. Europe, and wise statesmen should see to it that the shock did not come.

All the speakers seemed disposed to appeal to the fears aroused by the strength of the Reform demonstration, the terrible directness of Mr. Bright's demand that the people be admitted to a share in the Government. One of them, Lord Arundel, expressed the opinion that "if the glory of the Papacy were destroyed, we should look back from the dead level of Democracy to the happiness of the past." Another speaker, Mr. Henry Matthews called Napoleon's new Pontius Plate, and not content with this defilication of Pio Nino, added that the French Emperor was "the incarnation of despoisos and evolution," which certainly makes the abused man a very great one.

3. The Treasurer's report showed that the collections of Peter's pence had been as follows in this dioceae: In 1864, £1,235; in 1865, £1,261; in 1866, £1,684—showing a seesaly increase, but no extraordinary seal. Archbishop Manning announced that similar meetings would be held in all the principal cities of the Kingdom.

similar meetings would be held in all the principal cities of the Kingdom.

The Times of the 8th inst. has a leader on Archbishop Manning's speech. It says that nothing was said calculated to carry a reasonable being one yard toward the conclusion for which the meeting was assembled. If the Pope had to take refuge with the 'Philistines,' with the 'Egyptians,' or in the 'Cave of Adullam,' if he had a 'hole' or a 'nest' to fly to, he would be in just that position in which Carissinanty has always been most free and most bold in spiritual matters. By accepting material supports, religion must to a certain extent become material. Resides, all the arguments of the Archbishop led straight to the opposite conclusion to that intended. If 45 Pontiffs have been driven from Rome, or never set foot in Rome, the city cannot be necessary to them. He appealed to Dissenters, Nonjurors, Free-Kirk mer, but all these hold that human anthority and regal sway in matters of faith fetter the spirit of religion.

TOM BROWN.

At the sister island of Porto Rico the Government is adopting suitable measures to prevent the infection reaching there from St. Thomas.

The planters of Cuba appear to be waking up to the necessity of making improvements in their behind the age system of agriculture, and with the abolition of Slavery all our Yankee substitutes for manual labor and improved agricultural machinery will meet with a ready market here. At present the wealthiest planters, whose estates are of almost incalculable extent, have had their attention directed to steam plows, and several machines of this important description have been landed at Trinidad, on the southern side of the island, for some of the largest land-owners of that rich agricultural region round about that city. Another great improvement, or rather essay in that direction, is the establishment of a central sugar mill on the model of those in the French Weat India Islands, by which the agricultural part of growing the sugar-cane and the mechanical operation of grinding it in the mill and making the julce into sugar are completely separated, the two operations being carried on by distinct parties. The central sugar mill alladed to is in the district or partiel or flaving first started a sugar mill on this principle is named Barreto. By this means a humbler class of planters, who are not sufficiently rich to erect a sugar mill, will be enabled to sell their came at a remunerative rate, and can till the ground with profit to themselves and their families. Examined in a social point of view, this, next to the abolition of Slavery, is the greatest benefit that could be made for the district of the social of the social point of view, this, next to the abolition of Slavery, is the greatest benefit that could be made for the six and a large class of individuals will be enabled to get a living from the soil who would otherwise be dependents (dependentse) on the richer planters and employed on their estates as it the case at present, when many small slave-owners, from not having th Mr. Hughes, M. P., and Mr. Goschen, M. P., have both delivered addresses on education during the week. Mr. Hughes took occasion to express his earnest sympathy with Reform, having been challenged thereto by a letter from one of the invited guests who would not come because "Mr. Hughes almost as bad a man as that demagogue, John Bright," would be present. alares on the estates of their wealthier countrymen during the sugar-making season.

The opinions are conflicting as to the ensuing crop, the accounts from some parts being sufficiently flattering while dismal prophesies are made from others as to the yield of sugar. In the district about Cardenas complaints were made a week ago at the excessive drouth, the planters fearing that if it continued the crop would be poor: in the district about Trinidad, notwithstanding the drouth, it is expected that there will be an average crop although some prophesy a smaller crop than that of the last year. The planters of this last named fertile district which is known as the Valley (Valle), have made a humane and also a profitable reform in the arrangement of the labor during the busy season of sugar making; this is allowing their negroes to have the night's rest instead of working as is still done on some estates during the whole 24 hours or for the greater part of the night, so that the unfortunate creatures are worn out from the many hours of watching to which they are remorselessly and, for the owners, stupidly compelled to work. The modern improvements of machinery have allowed of this amelioration in the work of the negroes and it ought to be generally adopted even if the owners are compelled by law to do so.

A commission, of which the Captain-General who appointed it, has reserved to himself the right of acting as President, is to examine into the management of the different companies by shares of this island. Such a commission was very much re-

FRANCE. LAMIRANDE.

This bank-robber has been sentenced to 10 years mprisonment. His counsel restored 110,000 francs of the tolen money during the trial. Lamirande declared that he ad given 191,000 francs to some advocates in New-York to reist his extradition, who were to keep 56,000 francs if successed, and return the rest; but they only returned 20,000. The idge said they were not advocates, but thleves.

THE MEXICAL OCCUPATION.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Four steamers have been added to the fleet which is to bring back the French troops, viz. the Fontenoy, Hayard. Ulm and Navorin. They will bring, also, the Austrian and Belgian

Navorin. They will bring, also, the Austrian and Regions troops.

The France says (under date of the 7th): "We learn, from a trustworthy source, that in the last dispatch from Maximilian received in Europe, which is dated New York, Nov. 23, and was probably forwarded from VeraCrus by the steamer of the 18th, his Majesty requests the physicians of the Europeas Charlotte to meet him the second fornight in December at a port in the Mediterranean. The same dispatch contains instructions that no more letters for his Majesty are to be sent to Mexico. This order has not been countermanded."

THE FRENCH PRISS.

The Moniteur is very unhappy in its solemn utterances. It got off on Wednesday a statement that the Mexican expedition would be shortly withdrawo, and all the other journals published the same day the cable abstract of the President's message. The Futrie of the 6th was obliged to explain that the coincidence was purely accidental. The same day the Moniteur had

Itshed the same day the cable abstract of the President's message. The Futrie of the 6th was obliged to explain that the coincidence was purely accidental. The same day the Moniteur coincidence was purely accidental. The same day the Moniteur informed the world that the Candian native insurrection had been suppressed, but that Greeks and Garibalitians had set it on foot again. But the next day we had a dispatch that about 500 Cretans have blown themselves up rather than surrender, and the Liberte wants to know "If adventurers do this, what must be expected from patriots!"

The Sicele learns that the Journal of Frankfort' has been coincident from patriots!"

The Sicele learns that the Journal of Frankfort' has been coincident from patriots in 1200 years, and exclaims:

Only once in two conturies and a half! There are countries where this happy proportion might be reversed; but, of course France is not one of them."

Liberte has provided a few days ago to Gen. Manzano, the Emperor, containing the first shand, a rich box from the Emperor, containing the first shand, a rich box from the Emperor, containing the first shand of Cuba in some time where the same of the Moniteur in the most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Clean in the succession had been upon the same of the most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Clean in the succession had been under the death of cuba the succession. He death of Cuba in the most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Clean in the succession had been upon the same of the most day ago at an advanced age, after having serious clean inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Clean in the succession had been upon the same of the what is most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Clean in the succession had been upon the same of the what is most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt can be seen of the what is most enlightened inhabitants, does not have the most can be seen to be a death of cuba in formers, who died a few days ago at an an advanced

A commission, of which the Captain-Grencal was appointed it, has reserved to himself the right of acting as President, is to examine into the management of the different companies by shares of this island. Such a commission was very much required, for through the peculation, reacality, incompetence and bad faith with which most of the companies here have been conducted, soarcely any are paying concerns. This commission will be empowered to examine the books and other documents of the companies, including railways, so far as the latter are financially affected. The head of the customs, the interaction of the content of the companies, including railways, so far as the latter are financially affected. The head of the customs, the interaction. The island of Cuba he suffered a loss in the death of one of its most enlightened inhabitants, Don Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, who died a tew days ago at an advanced age, after having passed an active life as a writer, author and patriot. He died here in Havana, but his remains were sent by steamer to Nuevitas, for burial at Puerte Principe, of which place he was a native. A large number of the principal residents of Havana accompanied the funeral cortege to the wharf where the steamer was lying.

The Mexican Consul General for Maximilian's Empire presented a few days ago to Gen. Manzano, the Captan-General

struction in the case of a duel between MM. Seguin and Lecce Edmund About is invited to Compelgue in the next series of

MEXICO.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMBETS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE. THE RUMORED ROYAL MARRIAGES.

It is said that Prince Humbert will soon go to Ger-NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The future movements of Gen. It is said that Prince Humbert will soon go to Germany to select a wife, or to marry one. Three ladies are spoken of. The daughter of Archduke Albrecht is still spoken of, the daughter of the Duke of Modena is favored by court gossip, and a third princess is talked of but not yet named. The Modena family hold Victor Emanuel a usurper and robber, and the marriage would involve a recantation of this heresy.

It is believed that Prince Amadeus will shortly marry the Piedmontese Princess Della Cisternar. The English papers are duly horrified that the Prince should take to wife one of his father's subjects and a Piedmontese at that. They forget that Kings are not what they used to be—only Presidents for life, and have hardly so much influence as an American President.

ADMIRAL PERSASO. Sherman are uncertain, but the belief is that he will not proceed further just at present in the Mexican business, but return to Washington or the West. Reports are in deed current that he has already, in brief, been requested by telegraph to let Mexico alone.

WRECK AND PLUNDER OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23 .- The American schooner Mary Bertrand, belonging to A. A. Gafney, from Tampico bound to Brazos Santiago, went ashore ten miles below Bagdad. No date. She had \$24,000 in specie on board, the receipts of a cargo of arms furnished the Liberals at Tampico. Parties from the shore, pretending to act under Mexican authority, seized the money and carried it to Matamoros, under the pretense that it was attempted to be carried out of Mexico without the duty being paid. The vessel was a total loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Information has been received

here that on Nov. 26 President Juacez was still at Chihuahus, but intended to leave on the 5th of December for the city of Durango, thence for Zacatecas, his destination be-ing San Luis Potosi, which is further into Central Mexico and 120 leagues from the city of Mexico. According to the latest reports there was great

> MAXIMILIAN AT ORIZABA-PORMATION OF A GRANT IMPBRIAL ARMY-IMPORTANT DOCUMENT PROM BAZAINE, THE FRENCH MINISTER AND GEN. CAS-TELNAU AS AGENTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French steamer Panama, which, as I mentioned in my letter by the Corsien, went on to Vera Cruz without landing her passengers on account of the quarantine, arrived here yesterday on her homeward vorage, bringing news from the Mexican capital to the 9th. Maximilian had not

from the Mexican capital to the 9th. Maximilian had not gone back to Mexico City, and according to the Freech, newspaper published there, the Erc Nouvelle, he would not return as soon as it had been reported, the Emperor having just received very afflicting news about the Empress by the Sonora from New-Orleans.

By a decree of Maximilian, the commercial and manufacturing establishments throughout Mexico were to be taxed \$2,000,000 for the ensuing year, 1867, from their profits, the tax not to exceed 6 per cent on the above. Real estate, both rural and city, were likewise to be taxed 6 per cent on their rental, which was to be estimated as producing 6 per cent annually. The above tax to take effect from the 1st of January, 1867, and to be paid every two months in advance.

we are tearing down that on which as good news.

The Saturday Review says that the Pope has composed, and is on the eve of laukeling another thundering Encyclical. As Sir George Bowyer has explained, his Holiness never curses anybody, nor are his Encyclicals to be taken as amounting to more than a strong religious manfesto. Nature, as Anacreous says, has given henra to buils, and she has in the same way given Encyclicals to Popes. The Italians will not resent his using the one weapon which is most natural to him, nor will they, if they are wise, regard the coming thunderbolt as an interruption to the harmony of the proposed negotiations. No built, indeed, ever issues from the quiver of the Vatican which is not aimed, inter alia, at some part of the established law of France, Italy, or other European kingdoms; nor does Rome shrink from denouncing the legal restrictions which statesmen everywhere have found it necessary to impose upon her ambition. But, except when interference is imperatively demanded to protect the unjesty of the law. Italian politicians will prohably follow the example of the French, and treat lightly and pleasantly what amounts to very little more than a very angry and abusive sermon. Whatever determination Maximilian, after much vacillating, may have come to, he will not receive any support from the French, as may be seen by the accompanying official notice, which, although it had no signature attached, is stated explicitly to have emanated from Marshal Bazaine, the French Minister, and Gen. Castlenan, conjointly:

cial notice, which, although it had no signature attached, is stated explicitly to have emanated from Marshal Bazaine, the French Minister, and Gen. Castlenau, conjointly:

FRENCH LEGATION.

The official paper of the Empire, in its issue of the 29th of November, published an article intended to show what was the object of the Emperor Maximillan in calling to Ortzaba his Ministers and the Council of State. This article was only inserted in the non-official part of the paper, but it is known that it was transmitted through the telegraph by the Ministry, who were desirous to have it published as soon as possible. Public opinion was with reason excited on learning that the Emperor Maximillan offered as the determining cause of an eventual abdication of his powers: First. The state of civil war in which the country is plunged. Second. The possibility of a France-American intervention to put a stop to this civil war by changing the present institutions. This last supposition may appear strange, coming as it does from the bosom of a Council which finds no place of security for deliberating except through the protection of French bayonets.

It is right to establish the true facts. France has no wish to interfere with the sort of; government that Mexico may choose to adopt. Having come to Mexico to protect its people, and animated at the same time with the wish to put an end to a series of disorders by which all alike suffered, it would have wished to have seen definitely established the form of government which appears to it as offering the best guarantees of stability. Far from having done anything to change the existing institutions, it has imposed upon itself the mest disinterested, and useless sacrifices to maintain them. The pitiful crisis in which Mexico is sobnerged can in no way be attributed to it. Its agents were entirely unaware of the sudden determination taken by the Emperor Maximilian to leave his capital. Some of them had no knowledge of it except through the notice published in the "Official Gasette." N more alive than ever. Five hundred and sixty men, with provisions and breech-loaders, under the command of a regular army officer, effected a landing a few days before on Crete. About five hundred men a week are to go to the island from Greece. Two landered went this week from Constantinopie. The atrocities of the Turkish troops are horrible. The favoring question is more a very serious one. They have 100 000 men under arms, with the best weapons, and they have 100 000 men under arms, with the best weapons, and they have determined that the Turkis shall evacuate Relgrade and the other fortresses, or be driven out. They have just made the demand here in strong terms. Russa is supporting them.

There is a report, which seems well founded, of a serious outbreak in Albania among the Catholies there, who have 28,000 men under arms. I cannot vouch for this.

Our Cypress affair is not yet fully settled.

Greece is very likely to declare ever against Turkey in the Spring, unless the Cretans are otherwise rescued. This news is from a trustworthy source. THE QUARANTINE AT HAVANA-CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS. W. I.—IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND SUGAR MAKING-DEATH OF A CUBAN

The stringency of the quarantine regulations at this port is becoming so operors as to injure the commerce of the place. The steamer Hendrik Hudson, of the line between here and Philadelphia, which survived last Saturday, was obliged to pass three days of quarantine because the Spanish Consol at the limit flamed port has not thought proper to give yet clean hills of mealth. The French steamer Panama of the transatiantic line between Vera Cruz and St. Nazaire, on her arrival here with passengers and cargo for this port, was ordered to quarantine at Mariel, as the last place at which she stopped. St. Thomas is said to be attacked with the cholers and small-pox. Instead, however, of doing so, the Captain of the Panama put to soa and continued his voyage so Vera Cruz, carrying with him the passengers and merchandiae whose described the responsibility of their Government, without taking into recount anything else but the interests that belong to it directly, and to prepare in the shortest possible time the complete defining the string of the complete defining the complete definition and the complete definition was to this place. His reasons for acting the complete definition of the place of

account anything else but the interests that belong to it directly, and to prepare in the shortest possible time the complete departure of the Corps Expedition.

Corona had taken possession of Mazatlan and was organizing an expedition against Jalisco. Very few Imperialists or French were in Mazatlan. Corona's enemies confess that he had acted very well on taking possession of the city, no excesses of any description having been committed.

committed.

Miramon had left Orizaba for the Capital. All the
State Councilors that were at Orizaba had also returned.

The President and the Members of the Ministry remained
with the Emperor, it being uncertain when they would return. The Secretaryship of War had been given to Don
Santiago Blanco. His predecessor, Gen. Tabera, would be
intrusted, it was said, with an important military command.

mand.

By mutual agreement a mail was running regularly between Jalapa, held, by the Republicans, and Vera Cruz, both parties agreeing not to interfere with the correspondence. The Imperialist papers say that Juarez was going to COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLA-

MATION-REORGANIZATION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY-MARSHAL BAZAINE AND THE UNITED HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1866.

By the French steamer Panama, which arrived yesterlay morning, we have later and rather important news. The dates from Mexico reach to the 9th. As vet, Maximilian had not returned to Mexico, but was still at Oriraba. The opinious of the press and people respecting the Emperor's late proclamation are very conflicting. The Estafette says that Maximilian no longer addresses his countrymen as Emperor, but as a simple citizen, and considers the proclamation as a semi-abdication. The Ere considers the project mentioned in the proclamation as feasible, and that it has the stamp of loyalty and simplicity that captivates at once. The Patria, on the same subject, considers the resolution of the Emperor as having diffused general content and hope, and confounded all enemies and encouraged all friends, and even asserts that it is the intension of the projected Congress to discuss a new form of government; that Maximilian gives it full power to do so, and whatever may be the form of the government adopted by the Congress it will be legitimate. Rumors are current here (Havana) that Meximilian will be more firmly settled on his throne than ever; that even Juares is getting tired of the contest and is about to give in his adhesion to Maximilian; but of course no foundation can be found for such a report. Nothing has as yet been officially announced concerning the reorganization of the army, but the commands of the three Divisions would be held by Mejia, Miramon and Marquez respectively. considers the proclamation as a semi-abdication. The Ere

Divisions would be held by Mejia, Miramon and Marquez respectively.

The French and Imperialists had evacuated San Luis and Dquas Calientes. Zacatecas was already held by Gen. Dzua. The evacuation of Mazatlan was rather hurried by the French. Marshal Bazaine endeavored to communicate with the American envoys, Sherman and Campbell, by telegraph, asking them if they had any instructions to facilitate the French evacuation, and was answered that, as the French had got themselves not of it as best they could, and both declined decidedly to serve as mediators between the French and Moxicans. Mejia and all the principal Imperial officers ignore Marshal Bazaine and his authority. The French seized, on the 12th, the custom-house at Vera Cruz, although the Imperial authorities made an energetic protest.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The publishers of the daily papers West and North-West of Chicago, held a Convention

here yesterduy, and perfected an organization under the name of the North-Western Associated Press, with E. Emory of The of the North Western Associated Press, with E. Emory of The Peoria Advertiser for President, and the following Executive Committee: P. M. Mills, Chairman, of The Desmoines Register; D. D. W. Carver of The Dubuque Herald, A. W. Sheldon of The Kockuk Gate City, J. P. Dobelbower of The Alton Democrat, M. F. Dowdall of The Peoria Democrat, J. M. Mahin of The Muscutine Journal and E. L. Merritt of The Springfield Register. The Association voted to take its news reports of the New York Associated Press. It is composed of 45 figurishis dailies.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO DEC. 23

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- It is reported on the Continent

It is alleged that among this luggage were secreted

editorial says that Great Britain will certainly require the Spanish Government to justify the seizure of the British ship Tornado. The News, after reciting the history of the case, wherein it appears that the Tornado sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of September for Callao, Pern, and when near that port was unlawfully seized by the vessels of the Spanish navy and her crew subjected to unusually cruel treatment, emphatically says that Spain must apologize or indem-

been effectually guarded against.

ITALY. FLORENCE, Dec. 23 .- It is again reported that Men-

Prince Thomas. Advices from Rome report that the Pope appears to

PRUSSIA.

PESTH. Dec. 23 .- Baron Beust, in a speech yester-

CANDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Advices from Candia state that fighting still continues there, and that the Turks had strengthened their blockading fleet around the Island.

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 23.-The steamer Bolivar, from Port au Prince Dec. 2, has arrived here. She reports

destroyed by an incendiary fire.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Dec. 22, a.m.—The opening price for United States

Monday will be observed as a holiday. LONDON, Dec. 22, Noon.-United States 5.20 bonds are quoted LONDON, Dec. 22.-The money market is quiet. Consols 9

for money. The following are the current rates for American securities: United States Five-Twenties, 72; Eric shares, 49; LONDON, Dec. 22-Evening .- Consols for money have slightly

THE PRANKFORT BOURSE.

States Five-twenties at 764. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL Dec. 22-Noon.-The Cotton market opens firm

bales at yesterday's price, viz: 141d. for Middling Uplands, ANTWERP PETROLEUM MARKET.

ING IN ST. JAMES'S HALL AND MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH-MR. AVRTON'S ATTACK ON QUEEN VIC-TORIA-THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT WOLVER-MILIAN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

monstration of the Trades in favor of Reform, which came off on Monday last. I hinted in my last at the scare which this move on the part of the proletarists, as our neighbors call them, had produced in the upsions of the impending gathering and procession, that there was actually a temporary emigration of consid-

The verdict in the great libel case of Dr. Hunter agt. The Pall Mall Gazette was delivered after my last letter was dispatched. It was for the plaintiff, damages one farthing, being, of course, in fact & complete victory for the paper and a justification of the libel—a decision which has given great satisfaction, and appears to be plainly right on the merits. Dr. Hunter and his English colleagues have indulged in a system and his English colleagues have all blowing their own of puffing their own wares and blowing their own trumpets—contemptible enough in any case, but which becomes dangerous and abominable when used for the purpose of decoying the victims of such a dis-ease as consumption into their toils. The trial is im-

EUROPE.

anybody was at liberty to occupy the Mail peaceably; and Primrese Hill, which had been offered by the late liberal Government for like purposes, was at their disposal. The police could not be charged with the duty of keeping the peace. Neither on the other hand could special constables from the Trades be sworn in; for to give the necessary locus standi for swearing in special constables, somebody must swear that they feared a breach of the Queen's peace. How could this be done when Her Majesty's Government were convinced of the intense loyalty and peaceable intentions of every one connected with this interesting movement. The leaders of the Trades could not of course take any such profane oaths. Meantime, as the men declined

Primrose Hill, it was difficult to suggest where the meeting could be held. So the Government balanced and swayed backward and forward. Taking example by them, the enterprising owner of Cremorne Gardens, a smart man of business, of conservative proclivities,

nietly backed out of his agreement to allow the athering in his gardens of questionable repute.

Really the situation was becoming embarrassing to courteous Cabinet Ministers, at their wit's end how to

sit gracefully on the fence, and Trades Union leaders puzzled at finding themselves in these unwonted rela-tions with Right Honorables. To the cynical or dis-interested looker-on, the whole spectacle had a sort of lumbering humor about it, while the rest of the public

were half angry and half frightened, but desiring above all things to see on one side or other "Some sharp purpose midst the twitter." The question of meeting-place was solved at the

eleventh hour, by Lord Ranelagh, an Irish Peer, a Tory of the Tories, the Colonel of the Fourth Middle-

sex Volunteers, and lessee in that capacity of a large drill-ground and rifle range just outside of the fashion-able suburo of South Kensington. This ground be

offered to the Trades, thereby entitling himself at least (as folks say) to a step in the Peerage and an English coronet, for having delivered his leaders from an embarrassing dilemma. London reposed in comparative

eace on Advent Sunday. The morning of Monday, the 3d, rose fine enough, and the weather held up till

noon. Then a slight drizzle set in, which got worse and worse as the afternoon advanced, and ended in a

steady drenching rain. Taking this fact into consideration, and also remembering that the organizers of the demonstration were not the trusted and acknowl-

edged leaders of the Trades Unions, but only men who are ambitions of becoming so, and who seize every chance of thrusting themselves forward, in the hope of obtaining their ends by persistent self-assertion, the procession and meeting may perhaps be considered as

a success. So, at any rate, it strikes observers as it telligent as M. Louis Blanc, whose letter to the Temps has been republished here. He makes light of the fact that not more than some 26,000 took part

in the procession, dwells on the excellent spirit that animated the men, "their moderation, their longanimity, their love of order." All this, of course, is perfectly true, but no same Englishman expected anything else; and the mere fact that a large body of our

artizans gathered and dispersed without making or causing a breach of the peace, or threatening to over-throw established order, is not enough to satisfy us. Again, M. Louis Blane's enthusiasm over his experi-

ences in the crowd which gathered all along the line of march are most natural in a Frenchman, longing these many years in exile for the chance of seeing such a state of things in his own fair land. "Not a soldier was to be seen, of course," he says. "Will

you believe it ! I had at first some difficulty to dis-

to do. However, by dint of searching, I perceived here and there one or two, lost among the crowd. They looked on at the procession with much interest. They were evidently there only as spectators. I refrain from all comment

and from all comparison. There are certain facts which speak for themselves." This, I repeat, is just the tone which one would be prepared for in a foreigner of liberal principles, filled with the remembrance of the gendarmes and other order-preserving machinery of his own country, but it cannot be reck-

oned for much among any English speaking people. And in good truth if we can just say that the demon-

stration was a success, it is as much as the facts will allow. The promoters talked so confidently of a milhon, half a million, 250,000, that when the last figure came to be divided by 10, the "party of order"

eped out of their holes and soon began to become

perpendict of their noise and soon began to become patronizing and a thought contemptuous. Had the Trades Unions been in earnest, beyond a question they could have turned out the quarter of a million with ease, but there was no heart in the business with

the majority of them. The old and sound doctrine not to allow their machinery to be used for

purposes, under the shadow of which they have added one-third, at least, to the average rate of wages, was too strong to give way suddenly, even under the genuine and strong desire for reform which no one now seriously doubts to exist in the class. So, on the whole, I for one am almost cover that the creating the cover that the creating desired to the class.

sorry that the open-air demonstration was pressed on at this time of year, and the next night's meeting in St. James's Hall, at which Mr. Bright made one of

streets, to hear speeches from smaller guns, as th

the North in 1861.

was no room for them to hear the great one, as for instance, at the meeting at Exeter Hall in support of

the North in 1801. The Hall was tall, but and crowded uncomfortably. Mr. Bright, of course, re-ceived a most cordial welcome, and warmed up his audience till they sprang to their feet to cheer more

heartily, time after time. Nor can I see that the speech is at all more dangerous than many which he and other less eminent orators have been making in the past Autumn without causing any particular.

and other less eminent orators have been making in the past Autumn without causing any particular alarm. Half the old fogics of the Clubs are prating, day after day and night after night, of the frightfully dangerous condition of our political and social life. Nobody cares much for them, it is true, or believes that they can see anything but shams through their old spectacles; but let Mr. Bright say we are living on the slopes of a velcano (which is, by the way, no more true in his mouth than in that of the fogies), and the whole Platocratic press shrieks: "Look! he is stirring

whole Platocratic press shrieks: "Look! he is stirring the crater," and the fogies join in chorus, and open their stores of billingspate upon the head of a great man who has been singing their own song. However,

I don't believe Mr. Bright cares one straw for the whirlwind of abuse and scurrility, and why should any

whirlwind of abuse and scurrility, and why should any one else? He made a notable example of Ayrton, the member for the Tower Hamlets, toward the end of the meeting. That gentleman, who has been notoriously deprecating reform during the past session, though voting with Government, and who has not neglected opportunities of giving Bright the most slipperk kind of backing for some time past, came into the meeting, and, being called on to speak, had the bad taste to attack the Queen for not having come up to Buckingingham Palace to encourage the trades. He referred sneeringly to her prolonged mourning, and this fairly

ingham r'alace to encourage the trades. He referred sneeringly to her prolonged mourning, and this fairly roused the member for Birmingham, who is, in private life, one of the tenderest hearted and domestic of men, unless report lies. He has a strong liking for the Queen, grounded, probably, on her very desolation and inability to face the timed conventional side of her corn old if a garage as a widow, and he have to

own old life, again as a widow, and he burst out upon the member for the Tower Hamlets with a represe, the

words of which must have dropped like hot sealing-wax on the somewhat thick mental cuticle of that

bonorable gentleman. Those who heard it say that Bright was never finer or more powerful, and this little

incident will probably do much to counteract the panic, real or feigned, which polite society has been manifesting at his late doings and speeches.

The English loyalty to the Crown, which burns so

strongly in the most unexpected quarters, has been illustrated remarkably in the extraordinary reception which the Queen has just received at Wolverhampton.

which the Queen has just received at wolvernampton.
The black country, as every one knows, is the roughest, coarsest part of England. The old song of Wednesbury Cocking ends,

For they are all cruel by nature,

And famous for deeds the most shockin'—
Rob Baker he whacked his own father,

And thus ended Wednesbury Cocking.

And 50 years has made but small difference in their manners; but before the royal presence the

other day the rough crowd bent in loyalty and devo-tion, like corn before the wind. I don't pretend to

understand or account for it, but give it to you as fact.
The verdict in the great libel case of Dr. Hunter

The Hall was full, but not

over a policeman, which, for curiosity's sake, I tried